THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9281. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

By Desire of several Persons of Distinction,
On WEDNESDAY next will be presented,

HAMLET
PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet, Mr DIGGES.

The Part of Ophelia by a YOUNG LADY, who play'd Cordelia in KING LEAR.

Being her second *Appearance on any Stage.*

To which will be added, *by particular Desire,*

POLLY HONEYCOMB.

On THURSDAY next,
Not acted these Six Years,
The Tragedy of

CATO.

Cato, Mr DIGGES.

In Act IV. will be introduced

A Procession of Roman Soldiers and Citizens,
Who attend the DEAD BODY OF MARCUS.
The whole to be accompanied with the
DEAD MARCH IN SAUL.
To which will be added, a Farce, called, The

ANATOMIST;
OR, THE
SHAM DOCTOR.

On SATURDAY next,
By particular Desire,
THE

WEST INDIAN.

Major O'Flaherty, Mr DIGGES.

High School Play.

AS Several Ladies and Gentlemen were prevented by the crowd from purchasing tickets at the door, on their going into the Theatre last Wednesday, it will be extremely obliging, if they will take the trouble to send the price of the tickets to Mr Richardson's shop in the Exchange.

TO-MORROW Evening, the 27th instant, at half past Seven,
In MARY's CHAPEL, Niddry's Wynd,
WILL BE DELIVERED,

A LECTURE ON ELOCUTION:

Being the *LAST* Lecture of the Course.

This Lecture will contain the following Pieces:

NARRATIVE—An affecting instance of Paternal Forgiveness—Two entertaining Fragments from Sterne.
DESCRIPTIVE—A Winter Evening, as spent in the village and city—A Storm and Shipwreck—Falstaffe's humorous description of his Soldiers.
PERSPECTIVE—Polonius to his son Laertes—Advice to the Ladies.
ARGUMENTATIVE—Proof of the existence of a GOD.
SPEECHES—Brutus and Anthony to the Plebeians.
SOLILOQUIES—Selim, in the Tragedy of Barbaroffa—Dick, in the Farce of the Apprentice—Douglas in the wood waiting for his Mother—Falstaff on Honour, and counterfeiting Death.
DIALOGUES—Almeria, Leonora, and Alphonso—Lady Townly and Lady Grace—Hamlet and his Mother—Boniface and Aimwell—Archer and Scrub.
ODES—On Lord Erroll's Birth-day—Alexander's Feast, or the Power of Music—Part of Garrick's Ode on Shakespeare.

N. B. Tickets of admittance (2 s. each) may be had at Mr SCOTT's house in the Trunk Close—Each ticket admits a Lady and Gentleman, or two Ladies.

[Continuation of Mr Erskine's speech from our last.]

THE next witness that is called to you by the Crown, is Mr Metcalfe; he was not in the Lobby, but speaks only to Coachmakers-Hall on the twenty-ninth of May, and to St George's Fields. He says, that at the former, Lord George reminded them that the Scots had succeeded by their unanimity; hoped that no one who had signed the petition would be ashamed or afraid to shew himself in the cause; that he was ready to go to the gallows for it; that he would not present the petition of a luke-warm people; desired them to come to St George's Fields distinguished with blue cockades; and that they should be marshalled in four divisions. Then he speaks to seeing them in the Fields in the order that had been prescribed; that he saw Lord George there in a coach, surrounded with a vast concourse of people with blue ribbons, forming like soldiers, but was not near enough to hear whether the prisoner spoke to them or not.

Such is Mr Metcalfe's evidence; and after the attention you have already honoured me with, and which I shall have occasion so often to ask again on the same subject, I shall trouble you with but one observation, viz. That it cannot, without absurdity, be supposed, that if the assembly at Coachmakers-Hall had been such conspirators as they are represented, their doors would have been open to strangers, like this witness, to come in and report their proceedings.

The next witness is Mr Anstruther, who speak to the language and deportment of the noble prisoner both at Coachmakers-Hall on the twenty-ninth of May, and afterwards on the second of June, in the Lobby of the House of Commons. It will be granted to me, I am sure, even by the advocates of the Crown, that this gentleman, not only from the clearness and consistency of his testimony, but from his rank and character in the world, is infinitely more worthy of credit than Mr Hay, who went before him; and if the circumstances of irritation and confusion under which the Rev. Mr Bowen confessed himself to have heard and seen what he told you he heard and saw, is taken into consideration, I may likewise assert, without any offence to the reverend gentleman, and without drawing any parallel between their credits, that where their accounts of this transaction differ, the preference is due to the former.

Mr Anstruther very properly prefaced his evidence with this declaration, "I do not mean to speak accurately to words; it is impossible "to recollect them at this distance of time." I believe I have used his very expression; and such expression it well became him to use in a case of blood: But words, even if they could be accurately remembered, are to be admitted with great reserve and caution, when the purpose of the speaker is to be measured by them. They are transient and fleeting; frequently the effect of a sudden transport, easily misunderstood, and often unconsciously misrepresented. It may be the fate of the most innocent language to appear ambiguous, or even malignant, when related in mutilated, detached passages, by people to whom they were not addressed, and who knew nothing of the previous designs either of the speaker, or of those to whom he spoke. Mr Anstruther says, that he heard Lord George Gordon desire the petitioners to meet him on the Friday following in St George's Fields; and that if there were fewer than twenty thousand people, he would not present the petition, as it would not be of consequence enough; and that he recommended to them the example of the Scots, who, by their firmness, had carried their point. Gentlemen, I have already admitted that they did, by firmness, carry it. But has Mr Anstruther attempted to state any one expression that fell from the prisoner, to justify the positive, unerring conclusion, or even the presumption that the firmness of the Scots Protestants, by which the point was carried in Scotland, was the resistance and riots of the rabble? No, gentlemen, he singly states the words as he heard them in the Hall on the twenty-ninth; and all that he afterwards speaks to in the Lobby, rebutts so harsh and dangerous a construction. The words sworn to at Coachmakers-Hall are, that he recommended temperance and firmness. Gentlemen, if motives are to be judged by words, for heaven's sake let these words carry their popular meaning in language. Is it to be presumed, without proof, that a man means one thing because he says another? Does the exhortation of temperance and firmness apply most naturally to the constitutional resistance of the Protestants of Scotland, or to the outrages of ruffians who pulled down the houses of their neighbours? Is it possible, with decency, to say in a court of justice, that the recommendation of temperance is the excitation of villany and phrenzy? But the words, it seems, are to be so construed, not from their own signification, but from that which follows, viz. *by that the Scots carried their point.*

Gentlemen, is it an evidence before you, that by rebellion the Scotch carried their point, or that the indulgencies to Papists were not extended to Scotland, because the rabble had opposed their extension? Has the Crown authorised either the Court or its law servants to tell you so, or can it be decently maintained that Parliament was so infamous, or so weak, as to yield to a wretched mob of vagabonds at Edinburgh, what it has since refused to the earnest prayers of a hundred thousand Protestants in London? No, Gentlemen of the Jury, Parliament was not, I hope, so abandoned; but the Ministers knew that the Protestants in Scotland were, to a man, abhorrent of that law, and though they never held out resistance, if government should be disposed to cram it down their throats by force, yet such a violence to the united sentiments of the people appeared to be a measure so obnoxious, so dangerous, and withal so unreasonable, that it was wisely and judiciously dropped, to satisfy the general wishes of the nation, and not to avert the vengeance of those low incendiaries, whose misdeeds have rather been talked of than proved. Thus, gentlemen, the exculpation of Lord George's conduct on the 29th of May is sufficiently established by the very evidence on which the Crown asks you to convict him, since, in recommending *temperance and firmness, after the example of Scotland*, you cannot be justified in pronouncing that he meant more than the firmness of the grave respectable people in that country, to whose constitutional firmness the legislature had before acceded, instead of branding it with the title of rebellion, and who, in my mind, deserves thanks from the King, in temperately and firmly resisting every innovation which they conceived to be dangerous to the national religion, independent of which his Majesty, without a new limitation by Parliament, has no more title to the Crown than I have.

Such, Gentlemen, is the whole amount of all my noble friend's previous communications with the petitioners, whom he afterwards assembled to consider how their petition should be presented; this is all, not only that men of credit can tell you on the part of the prosecution, but all that even the worst vagabond that ever appeared in a Court, the very scum of the earth, thought himself safe in saying upon oath on the present occasion. Indeed, gentlemen, when I consider my noble friend's situation, his open, unreserved temper, and his warm and animated zeal for a cause which rendered him obnoxious to so many wicked men, speaking daily and publickly to mixed multitudes of friends and foes on a subject which affected his passions, I confess I am astonished that no other expressions than those in evidence before you have found their way into this Court. That they have not found their way, is surely almost satisfactory proof that there was nothing in his heart which even youthful zeal could magnify into guilt, or want of caution could betray.

Gentlemen, Mr Anstruther's evidence, when he speaks of the Lobby of the House of Commons, is very much to be attended to; he says, "I saw Lord George leaning over the gallery," which position joined with what he mentions of his talking with the chaplain, marks the time, and casts a strong doubt on Bowen's testimony, which you will find stands in this only material part of it single and unsupported; "I then heard him," continues Mr Anstruther, "tell them that they had been called a mob in the House, and that place officers had been sent to disperse them *peaceable* petitioners, but that by steadiness and firmness they might carry their point, as he had no doubt his Majesty, who was a *gracious* Prince, would send to his Ministers to repeal the act, when he heard his subjects were coming up for miles round, and *wishing* its repeal." How coming up? In rebellion and arms to compel it? No. All is still put on the graciousness of the Sovereign; in listening to the unanimous wishes of the people. If the multitude then assembled had been brought together to intimate the House by their firmness, or to coerce it by their numbers, it was ridiculous to look forward to the King's influence over it, when the collection of future multitudes should induce him to employ it. The expressions were therefore quite unambiguous, nor could malice itself have suggested another construction of them, were it not for the fact, that the House was at that time surrounded not by the petitioners whom the noble prisoner had assembled, but by a mob who had mixed with them, and who therefore, when addressed by him, were instantly set down as his followers. He thought he was addressing the sober members of the Association, who, by steadiness and perseverance, could understand nothing more than perseverance in that conduct he had antecedently prescribed: for steadiness signifies an uniformity, not a change of conduct, and I defy the Crown to point out a single expression from the day he took the chair of the Association, to the day I am speaking of, that justifies any other construction of steadiness and firmness, than that which I put upon it before.

What would be the feelings of our venerable ancestors, who framed the statute of treasons, to prevent their children being drawn into the snares of death, unless proveably convicted by overt-acts, if they could hear us disputing, whether it was treason to desire harmless unarmed men to be firm and of good heart, and to trust to the graciousness of their King?

Here Mr Anstruther closes his evidence, which leads me to Mr Bowen, who is the only man. I beseech you gentlemen of the jury, to attend to this circumstance. Mr Bowen is the only man who has attempted, directly or indirectly, to say that Lord George Gordon uttered a syllable to the multitude in the lobby concerning the destruction of the mass-houses in Scotland. Not one of the Crown witnesses, not even the wretched, abandoned Hay, who was kept, as he said, in the lobby the whole afternoon, from anxiety for his pretended friend, has ever glanced at any expression resembling it. They all finish with the expectation which he held out from a mild and gracious Sovereign. Mr Bowen alone goes on further, and speaks of the successful riots of the Scots, but in such a manner as, so far from conveying the hostile idea which he seemed sufficiently desirous to convey, tends directly to wipe off the hint and insinuations which have been made to supply the place of proof upon that subject, a subject which should not have been touched on without the fullest support of evidence, and where nothing but the most unequivocal evidence ought to have been received.

He says, his Lordship began by bidding them be quiet, peaceable, and steady—Not steady alone; though if that had been the expression, singly by itself, I should not have been afraid to meet it; but be quiet, *peaceable*, and steady. Gentlemen, I am indifferent what other expressions of dubious interpretation are mixed with these; for you are trying whether my noble friend came to the House of Commons with a decidedly hostile mind, and as I shall, in the recapitulation of our own evidence, trace him in your recollection, without spot or stain, down to the very moment when the imputed words were spoken, you will hardly forsake the whole innocent consent of his behaviour, and torture your inventions to collect the blackest system of guilt starting up in a moment, without being previously concerted, or being afterwards carried into execution.

First, What are the words by which you are to be convinced that the Legislature was to be frightened into compliance, and to be coerced if terror should fail? "*Be quiet, peaceable, and steady: you are a good people; your's is a good cause. Her Majesty is a gracious Monarch, and when he hears that all his people, ten miles round, are colleting, he will send to his Ministers to repeal the act.*" God of Heaven, gentlemen, by what rules of construction can such an address to unarmed, defenceless men, be tortured into treasonable guilt? It is impossible to do it without pronouncing, even in the total absence of all proof of fraud, or deceit, in the speaker, that quiet signifies tumult and uproar, and that peace signifies war and rebellion.

Gentlemen, I before observed, that it was most important for you to remember, that with this exhortation to quiet and confidence in the King, the evidence of the other witnesses closed; even Mr Anstruther, who was a long time afterwards in the lobby, heard nothing further, so that if Mr Bowen had been out of the case altogether, what would the amount have been? Why simply, that Lord George Gordon, having assembled an unarmed inoffensive multitude in St George's Fields, to present a petition to Parliament, and finding them becoming too multitious, on whose testimony alone they are to be believed, and who must be credited or discredited *in toto*, takes out the sting himself by giving them such an immediate context and conclusion, as renders the proposition ridiculous, which his evidence is brought forward to establish; for he says, that Lord George, instantly afterwards, addressed himself thus: "Beware of evil-minded persons, who may mix among you, and do mischief, the blame of which will be imputed to you." Gentlemen, if you reflect on the slanders which I told you fell upon the Protestants in Scotland by the acts of the rabble there, I am sure that you will see the words are capable of an easy explanation. But as Mr Bowen concluded with telling you, that he heard them in the midst of noise and confusion, and as I can only take them from him, I shall not make an attempt to collect them into one consistent discourse, so as to give them a decided meaning in favour of my client; because I have repeatedly told you, that words imperfectly heard, and partially related, cannot be so reconciled. But this I will say, that he must be a *ruffian*, and not a lawyer, who would dare to tell an English jury, that such ambiguous words, hemmed closely in between others not only innocent but meritorious, are to be adopted to constitute guilt, by rejecting both introduction and sequel with which they are absolutely irreconcileable and inconsistent; for if ambiguous words, when coupled with actions, decypher the mind of the actor, so as to establish the presumption of guilt, will not such as are plainly innocent, and unambiguous, go as far to repel such presumption? Is innocence more difficult of proof than the most malignant wickedness? Gentlemen, I see your minds revolt at such shocking propositions. I beseech you to forgive me; I am afraid that my zeal for my client has led me to offer observations which I ought in justice to have believed that every honest mind would feel the truth of with pain and abhorrence, without being pointed out.

[To be continued.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, Feb.* 19.

This day, in the House of Commons, the Speaker having take, the Chair, Mr *Thomas Townshend* moved, as Mr Roberts was then in the custody of the Serjeant of the House in the lobby, that he should be discharged upon paying the usual fees. The Honourable Member thought, however, that the call of the House was a very necessary measure, and ought to be enforced, especially if broken through by an old member; but that Mr Roberts was rather new in Parliament, and unacquainted with its forms, and had, as he understood, a very proper excuse, having been indisposed at the time his attendance had been required.

The motion was seconded, and passed without any opposition.

Mr *Burke's* bill was then read a first time, and moved to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Lord *Nugent* said, it was a very extensive bill, and taken up much of the Parliament's time during the last session to little purpose; and that many parts in it were too bold, and struck at what ought to be held sacred, though there were other parts of it to which he professed himself a well-wisher, such as were calculated to cut off the unnecessary expenditure of the public money. He thought, however, there were other means than those the Honourable Gentleman proposed; and that every thing he meant was to be brought about by the Commissioners of Accompts. Too much time, he thought, had already been spent on the subject, and that if more was thrown away, it would be highly reprehensible; for while Britain was exhausting her time in debate, her enemies were preparing to attack her, and taking advantage of her inattention. Besides, he could not but object to Thursday, on account of its being the day immediately after the Fast, as the members would be ill disposed to come to argue so soon after their humility and devotion. He should therefore propose, by way of amendment, that the second reading of the bill be on Monday, instead of Thursday, as moved for.

Mr *Burke* thanked the Noble Lord for approving of some [illegible] his bill; but could not help thinking the day after the Fast a [illegible] per day for the second reading of it, as no time could be so p[illegible] thinking of retrenching as when the members were in a fas[illegible]ing, though the Noble Lord seemed to think the day after [illegible]ly fit to be appropriated to eating and drinking. The H[illegible] Gentlemen lamented, that while the members to generall[illegible] bill, always something or other happened to occasion th[illegible] of it to be postponed.

The House then divided on the question, Whether the b[illegible] be read a second time on Monday, when there appeared, f[illegible]tion, 99; and against it, 76.

Mr *Roberts*, attending in his place, begged leave to House, for the great lenity they had shewn him, expressing at the same time the great uneasiness he had felt to have fallen under the displeasure of the House, though it was some consolation to him, that it had been entirely through accident. It would have distressed him, indeed, could he have done it intentionally. But he was ill at the time of the call of the House, and had depended upon a friend, who had been ill also, to acquaint him when his attendance would be necessary. He said, he should always entertain the highest regard for the liberal treatment he had received, and shew his gratitude for it, by a more regular and constant attendance in Parliament.

Mr *Minchin* moved, that the necessary papers be laid before the House, for the purpose of shewing the naval force under Admiral Darby from the 1st to the 6th of last December.

Lord *North* said, it was usual for gentlemen, when they moved for papers, to acquaint the House with the object they had in view, in order that the House might be able to judge whether the papers ought to be laid before the House or not.

Mr *Minchin* said, he had heard that Admiral Darby had only 17 sail of the line, which had obliged him to fly, and take shelter in port. He therefore wished to make enquiry into the fact, to see where the blame was due.

Mr *Banister Gaskoigne* defended the conduct of Admiral Darby, and insisted upon it, that he did not fly from the enemy; that it would have been rash to have attacked them in the night, when he first saw them, as he did not know their strength; but that he had ordered the foremost ship to keep the same luck the French were in, and was punctually observed; but that, in the morning, the enemy had altered their course. This, he said, he had from the Admiral himself, and therefore spoke it with confidence.

Mr *Minchin* replied, and said he could produce log-book evidence that Admiral Darby did fly from the enemy.

Lord *North* again objected to the motion, as an enquiry would be very detrimental to the service, and render it necessary to bring up Admiral Darby and his officers to town, who could but ill be spared from their public duty. The noble Lord vindicated the conduct of the Admiral, and said, that though he had but 17 ships when he saw the enemy, yet his fleet consisted of many more, only that part of it had been disabled by the high winds, and other accidents to which fleets at all times were liable.

Mr *Fox* asked when it would be a proper time to enquire; and remarked, that the old excuses had been used, as were always used. The 17th of July, he said, had been spoken of as an inglorious day; but the retreat of Admiral Darby was much more so. The Ministry had said, we ought always to send out a fleet able to cope with the enemy, and yet Admiral Darby had been too weak even to face the French alone.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* said, the time of Parliament was not to be taken up by incidental parts of the war; and that enquiries about it were more properly to be made at the end of it than at present, when the officers were wanted in their public capacities; and especially as those on board Admiral Darby's fleet, WERE NOW UNDER SAILING ORDERS FOR THE RELIEF OF GIBRALTAR.

Sir *Grey Cooper* thought the intended enquiry a very improper one, as it would throw a shade on the officers.

Sir *John Delaval* said, he thought the shade already thrown, and that an enquiry might take it away.

Admiral *Keppel* spoke in praise of Admiral Darby; and said he would have done wrong to have engaged the enemy at night; that he did not fly from the French; but, when he saw them, continued sailing for port, to which he was before steering, on account of being out of provisions. That, he said, he took to be the case, and hoped it would prove so.

After some farther debate, the House divided, for the papers 63; against them 97.

The Dutch prize bill, and the silk bill, were read a third time in the House of Peers, and passed.

This day, the Committee appointed to take into consideration the Helstone petition, made their report to the House of Commons, viz.

1st, That Lord Hyde and General Evelyn were not duly returned.

2dly, That Philip York and J. Deane, Esq; were duly returned.

The Clerk of the Crown, then attending, was ordered to amend the return, and which was accordingly done.

Lord Hinchinbroke acquainted the House, that his Majesty had been waited upon with the address of that House of Friday last, and had been graciously pleased to say he would give directions accordingly.

In a committee on the mutiny bill, went through the same, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

Mr Ord reported the three resolutions come to in the Committee of Supply on Friday last; which being read, were agreed to by the House.

The marine mutiny bill was read a second time, and committed for Thursday next.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, came to the following resolutions, viz.

That the sum of 15,487l. 17s. be paid to Duncan Campbell for maintaining the convicts:

22,222l. to make good an order issued pursuant to addresses:

57,910l. 12s. to the American sufferers:

30,999l. 11s. 2d. towards making good the deficiency on the 5th of July 1780, to paying annuities granted for 1758:

192,664l. 7s. 2d. to make good the same for paying annuities granted for 1758:

191,663l. 14d. to make good the same for 1771:

222,745l. 4s. 6d. to make good the same for 1780:

That a provision be made by the said Committee for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for maintenance when absent from home.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Feb.* 20.

The Eagle, Dowe, from Charlestown to Clyde, is taken and carried into North Carolina.

The Eagle, Culcleugh, from London to Carolina, was lost on the Breakers in atttempting to get into Carolina, but are in hopes to save some part of the cargo.

The Amsterdam, Dahlstrom, from Naples to London, is entirely lost near Weymouth; the master, four of the crew, and a passenger were drowned.

The Nimble cutter, with dispatches for Gibraltar, was wrecked in Mountsbay the 11th inst. at night; 28 men drowned, the Captain and 30 men saved.

Elsinore, Jan. 30. The 28th, wind at W. S. W. and S. W. blew hard, with snow. Yesterday a fresh breeze at S. W. W. by S. and W. by N. a heavy thaw. This day, W. and W. S. W. with rain, and a fresh breeze.

Elsinore, Feb. 3. The 31st ult. wind W. N. W. blowing hard, with snow. The 1st inst. a breeze at W. N. W. and dirty weather. Yesterday N. N. W. little wind, and some frost. This day, a sharp frost, wind at W. S. W. and little wind.

Elsinore, Feb. 6. The 4th inst. it blew fresh at W. by N. and W. N. W. with dirty weather. Yesterday E. N. E. a breeze, and clear. This day little wind at E. N. E. a sharp frost, and fine weather.

Portsmouth, 19. Came into harbour the Royal Charlotte armed ship; the Medway man of war has hoisted a signal for merchant ships bound to Gibraltar.

The Kitty, Provand, from Jamaica to London, is taken and carried into Newburn.

Portsmouth, 18. The Danae frigate and Hornet sloop of war are come into harbour. The Harpy and Firebrand fire-ships are gone out of harbour to Spithead. The Warwick has hoisted a signal for convoy for Iceland and America.

Yarmouth, 17. This evening an express arrived from Cromer, with advice of a French privateer of 18 guns being off that place at eleven o'clock this morning; she run one vessel on shore, and chaced another close to the beach; she took a sloop, which was supposed to be sent to France.

Portsmouth, 16. The ships which were on shore in Stokesbay are got off without any material damage.

The Grantham packet, Bull, from New York, is arrived at Falmouth in 20 days.

The Adrichem, Frederick, from Granada to Amsterdam, was taken by an English privateer, and retaken by a French frigate, and carried into Brest.

The Fortune galley, Janson, from Leghorn to London, is forced up Bristol Channel by bad weather, and is got safe into the Mumbles.

Whitby, 16. A large lugsail privateer, in company with a cutter, were off Tinmouth Bar last night at six o'clock.

sluys with 100 English prisoners, and 14 ransomers, valued at 3400 guineas. The said privateer took off Goree the Ranger cutter, Brightmell, of 12 guns and 25 men. The 3d instant the said privateer fell in with the Eagle, Jackson, of 16 guns and 61 men, which he sunk after a most obstinate engagement of three hours and a half; the crew were saved.

The Commerce, Sydes, from London to New-York, having received damage by being run foul of in the Downs, must be unloaded to repair.

The Spitfire privateer of Cork, of four guns and 25 men, has taken and carried into that port a large ship from Curaso to Amsterdam, worth 20,000 l.

From the London Papers, Feb. 22.

Camp of St Roch, Jan. 18. The high winds and continual rains with which we have been incommoded for some time past, have obliged us to suspend our works against Gibraltar. The enemy have placed a mortar on the same spot where that stood which they lately drew to the top of the mountain.

Florence, Jan. 18. They write from Sienna, that several shocks of an earthquake were felt the beginning of this month in the most elevated parts of that province, particularly in the night of the 2d inst, when they had a very violent one, which greatly damaged the monastery of Mount Oliver, as well as several other edifices in the neighbourhood.

AMERICAN NEWS.

From GAINE'S NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *Jan.* 22.

Chatham, Jan. 17. Last Thursday, the emissaries mentioned in our last to have been taken were executed.

New York, Jan. 3. Last Sunday, arrived the ship Elisabeth, Captain Wilkie, in 21 days, from St Kitt's, by whom we learn, the damage done by the late violent weather, does not prove quite so bad to the English Islands and St Eustatia, as was at first represented to us; none of the French fleet, with land forces, that had blown out of Martinique harbour, had yet returned; indeed a few had reached Hispaniola dismasted, but numbers of them had foundered, and were totally lost. The Fame man of war, about a month ago, sailed from St Kitt's for England with a convoy of 50 sail, and amongst them, a valuable prize lately taken by Capt Barnaby M'Davitt. The ship Mary, and brig Sharpe, were safe arrived from this port to St Christopher's.

We are flattered with recent and very favourable intelligence from the northward; Colonel Ethan Allen is said to have arrived at Castle-Town, and with a great body of troops taken a very advantageous post at that place, and fortified themselves against any invaders; it is suggested that some British forces from Ticonderoga are with them: Castle-Town is near Skeensborough on Lake Champlain; they had been down to Bennington, where the country had declared for their lawful Sovereign his Majesty George the Third. The fortifications of Ticonderoga have been lately repaired, so that now, as the barrier is strengthened, the rebel hosts will not find a passage to Montreal very easily accomplished.

New-York, Jan. 16. Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, with a squadron of line of battle ships, and a convoy with land forces and provisions, is happily arrived from England at Barbadoes.—The above account is brought to us by the brigantine Swallow, Capt Shields, in 13 days from Bermuda.

New-York, Jan 17. By accounts from Jersey of the 15th we are informed, that the Pennsylvania Discontents were advanced to Borden-town, distant twenty-eight miles from Philadelphia, followed by the Militia, amounting to an equal number. Colonel Dayton having ordered his Jersey Brigade of Continentals to prepare for marching, and Colonel Barber on the parade, giving the men the word to shoulder, only three obeyed, who on looking round, and finding the rest of the battalion unshouldered, came also to an order with them, and they all refused to march; but the Serjeant Major afterwards being directed to give the word, the stoops obeyed; but the brigade has not stirred off the ground, being determined never to act with hostility against their brethren of the Pennsylvania line.

It is the object the Congress has much at heart to get this line of men down to Cooper's Ferry, a neck of land on the Jersey shore, facing Philadelphia, where 800 Pennsylvania militia, embodied on this occasion, may act against them in concert with those of New-Jersey. The Pennsylvanians have passed a number of cannon over the river; six hundred stand of arms are sent to West-Point for the purpose of reducing them, and to allure them to a position most practicable for an attack. The Congress signified to their leaders, that if they will repair to the Ferry their arrears shall be paid, and their injuries redressed; but their long experience of Congressional infidelity prevents an approach to a situation which must subject them to be overpowered by numbers, and the fate of their leader determined by a cord.

Since we received the above, the following particulars, respecting the rebels affairs in New-Jersey, are come to our hands: General Sullivan is at the head of the Committee for adjusting the claims of the Pennsylvania fine; the leader of these oppressed people is Serjeant Williams, an European, and not Mr Box, who is dead.—When the Jersey Militia, consisting of 400 men, were paraded last Sunday at Chatham, Colonel Dayton offered to advance each man forty pounds of the new issued paper bills, to induce them to support the Militia in their hostile intentions against the revolters, but these soldiers, *high in oath*, exclaimed, "*The new is of equal value to the old, both worth nothing.*"

The revolters left Prince-Town last Thursday, and arrived at Borden-town on Friday, the Militia close at their heels, openly declaring their intentions of attacking them the first favourable opportunity. Since, Mr Wayne, it is said has undertaken to reduce them with the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey line.

New-York, Jan. 22. The rebel revolters, we hear, have settled their affairs with Congress, and most of them are gone to their respective homes.

In a quarrel lately at Boston between the crew of the rebel frigate Alliance, and some Frenchmen, two of the former were killed on the spot. The French were delivered up to justice, and are to take their trial.

LONDON.

This day arrived the mails from France and Flanders, but brought nothing new.

The Dutch mail brings the full accession of Zealand to the general union of the States in all their measures, reserving to itself, nevertheless, the right of complaint, and the claim of all expences incurred by that province, in consequence of a war in which they have been involved against their consent; but they declare their determination by no means to embarrass, or throw any difficulties in the way of such measures as may be taken for the general interest; but on the contrary, to act with the utmost cordiality and activity against England.

of the General Barker East Indiaman [illegible] at the East India House from the Post-office.

Harwich, Feb. 20.

To ANTHONY TODD, *Esq;*

SIR,

AS the loss of the General Barker East Indiaman is not known with certainty by those concerned; I am sorry to send a confirmation, which I have from Captain P. Baggot, of the Earl of Besborough-packet. The East Indiaman was on shore between Scheveling and Cawyck: The crew are all safe, but taken prisoners: The ship is entirely dismasted and wrecked.

I am, your humble servant,

CHARLES COX, Agent.

The General Barker East Indiaman's loss is rated at near 800,000 l. Sterling, including the loss of the Company and private property.

All the officers belonging to the General Barker are to have their parole, and liberty to return to England; but the crew are to remain prisoners till they are exchanged.

The General Barker went on shore between Ostend and Scheveling, upon the same sand as Captain Elphinstone, in the Richmond frigate, drove a French frigate of superior force, where she also was wrecked.

It is said that great part of the cargo of the General Barker will be saved.

The two pilots who were on board the General Barker, had their liberty given them to return to England, as is always the case when any ship or vessel is wrecked on an enemy's coast.

All the private trade, except that which was entered for sale at the East-India House, on board the General Barker, had been disposed of at Crookhaven and Deal.

No accounts were received this day at two o'clock, in Leadenhall-street, of the loss of the General Barker East-Indiaman.

In consequence of the above want of official advices, the accounts concerning the General Barker still continues so various, that there is little dependence to be put on any of them. A letter, however, from Margate, received this day, confirms her loss on the sand near Scheveling, but adds, that only seven of the crew are saved.

Scheveling, near to which the General Barker East-Indiaman was lost, is a small fishing town in South Holland; there is a large bank which extends from the mouth of the Maese to the Texel island; on this it is the General Barker is wrecked; it is about three leagues distant from the Maese river.

There were upwards of fourscore people on board the General Barker when she was lost, who are made prisoners, and sent to Eelst, as the largest and nearest town, where they are now confined.

The East-India Company are under no apprehensions for the safety of Madrass, while the British squadron is so superior in those seas.

A body of forces will be sent to the coast of Africa the beginning of April, for the security of the British possessions in that quarter.

Lord George Gordon is gone down to the Duke of Richmond's seat at Godwood, in Sussex, to spend a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 21.

" Commodore Johnstone, we hear, waits for the East-Indiamen from the Downs, to take them under convoy as far he goes to the westward, and then the Monmouth goes through with them.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, February 22.

" The Committee on the Orkney election met again yesterday morning, and after Mr Wight and Mr Blair had severally argued on the subject, the committee-room was cleared, in order for the Committee to deliberate whether Mr Dundas was eligible, or not; and after sitting in private about an hour, the Committee determined the question in the affirmative.

" The eligibility of Mr Dundas being admitted, Mr *Arden*, counsel for the petitioner, informed the Committee, that the next point they intended to go upon was the legality of Mr Trail's vote. As the case stood, there were 10 votes for Mr Baikie, and 10 for Mr Dundas, which the learned counsel explained in the following manner: At the poll, the sitting member had 11 votes, and the petitioner 5. Of the former, Mr Coventry had, by consent of Mr Baikie, been struck off, which reduced his number to 10. To the petitioner's 5 votes, Mr Dundas had added five, which had been refused by the Michaelmas Court, but admitted afterwards by the Court of Session, and to neither of which Mr Baikie made any opposition. This, therefore, brought both the sitting member and the petitioner upon an equality. The next step, therefore, meant to be taken, as both Mr Baikie and Mr Dundas stood with 10 votes, was, to impeach one of the 10 votes Mr Baikie had, and that was Mr Trail, of Holland. This gentleman had voted for the sitting member; but, on a complaint to the Lords of the Session, his vote had been deemed an illegal one; and, though he afterwards presented a reclaiming petition, Mr Trail was, nevertheless, ordered to be struck off the roll. Unless, therefore, the other side should show cause why Mr Trail should be sustained, he trusted the Committee would disallow his vote, which would leave Mr Dundas 10 to Mr Baikie's 9. But if, on the other hand, the Committee should be of the contrary opinion, then, he should insist upon it, Mr Moody would be as good a vote for the petitioner.

" The counsel then argued, Whether the judgment of the Lords of Session should be held conclusive, or not.

" Mr *Lee* contended, that it would be monstrous in the Committee to go at all into the judgment of the Lords of the Session, much less reverse it. The Judges of that Court were the best able to pronounce upon Scotch law, and to know whether Mr Trail had a right to vote or not. The Lords of the Session had maturely weighed the case of Mr Trail, and had ordered him to be struck off the roll, and had adhered to their judgment, notwithstanding that he presented a reclaiming petition. The Committee had uniformly held it as a maxim, never to go into the consideration of the judgment of any court of law; and also to rest contented with their determinations respecting the qualification of any voter.

" Mr *Lee* considerably enlarged upon his argument, and was followed much in the same strain by Mr Wight.

" Mr *Hardinge* then replied, on the other side, and was supported by Mr Blair, who represented to the Committee, that the Lords of the Session, it was true, had ordered Mr Trail to be struck off the roll, and rejected his reclaiming petition; but he doubted not the Committee would see cause for sustaining him. The Learned Gentleman dwelt much on the power of the Committee to examine the case of Mr Trail, and stated it to be as follows:—" Mr Trail, says Mr Blair, was admitted to vote; but, the Lords of the Session being appealed to, they ordered him to be struck off the roll. Mr Trail afterwards brought a reclaiming petition, and produced a certificate of the valuation of his estate, according to the statute; but the Lords of the Session called for the register from which the certificate had been granted; but the book being then at Greenock, Mr Trail could not produce it: In consequence of which, the Lords of the Session refused to sustain him. This book, the learned counsel stated, was now before the Committee, and would shew Mr Trail's right to be admitted to vote."

" The Committee then deliberated for some time amongst themselves; and at length determined, that the judgment of the Lords of Session was not conclusive, which ended the business of the day.

" This morning, the Committee met again, when Counsel were

strangers to withdraw, and were left in private upon the question.

"The Committee adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

"Mr Trail, within these three or four days, has laid his appeal before the House of Lords, against the judgment of the Lords of Session."

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 26.

"This day in the House of Commons, the Speaker having taken the Chair, Sir *Philip Jennings Clarke*, agreeable to the order of the day, rose for the purpose of making his motion to bring in a bill for excluding from seats in Parliament, all persons having a contract with any of the offices under Government.

"The motion having been often in Parliament, and being well known to the House, the Honourable Baronet would not detain the members upon it. They were well acquainted with its principle, and tendency it had in view. All, therefore, he would remark was, that it had last year passed the House without any opposition, and been carried to the Lords, who had thought proper to throw it out. This, however, was far from discouraging him, as the Lords might, perhaps, upon finding the Commons pass it a second time, pay more respect to it, when it should come before them again. For that reason, he had therefore rose for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in the bill, which had been rendered still more necessary, as the war we were engaged in had grown upon our hands, and consequently rendered it more liable for Government to extend its influence, by encrease of contracts.

Mr *Hartley* seconded the motion, which being put, was carried *nem. con.*

"The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

"Mr Tomkyns, from the Customs, presented to the House of Commons, pursuant to order, four accounts, relative to the importation and exportation of sugars.

"A motion was made for a Committee to be appointed this day to consider of allowing the importation of flax in foreign ships.

"The Committee on the marine mutiny bill, which stood for this day, is adjourned till to-morrow.

"To-morrow, the House of Commons will proceed to ballot for a Committee to try the petition complaining of an undue return for Kirkcudbright.

"It is reported that the Budget will not be opened before Wednesday fortnight."

The Lord Provost received yesterday, by express from Newcastle, a letter from Scarborough, dated the 23d ult. at three o'clock afternoon, containing the following intelligence:

That about 2 o'clock that afternoon, a frigate of 36 guns at least, with yellow painted side, under French colours, with a schooner in company, took within a mile of Scarborough, a coal loaded brig belonging to that place, Thomas Chapman master, and immediately stood right out to sea with their prize, and were then in sight, with the wind about north. The weather was so hazy at time the brig was taken, that the frigate was not seen till two o'clock, when it cleared up. The Deception privateer was going out to endeavour to retake the brig, and the guns in the fort were ready to protect her, in case the frigate should chace her in. There were no King's ships in Bridlington Bay, or the Humber, on the 16th curt. But on Friday the 9th curt. two English frigates and a cutter were seen off the coast, but had not been seen or heard of there since that time. The letter contains the following postscript: "Since "we wrote the above, an account is brought, that the brig is "coming for our harbour, and, we suppose, ransomed; but "as the frigate is going northward, we do not delay sending "off the express."

In consequence of this intelligence, the Lord Provost immediately sent an express to the Provost of Perth, to be forwarded to Dundee, and the other towns upon the north-east coast. His Lordship also wrote a letter to Captain Christian, of his Majesty's ship Seaford, now in Leith Roads, requesting he would sail with the ships under his command, in quest of the enemy. The Captain most obligingly returned for answer, that though he had other orders from the Admiralty, and his master was sick on shore, he would notwithstanding most readily comply with his Lordship's request. At same time, he begged leave to observe, that, from the state of thewind, and some other circumstances contained in intelligence from Scarborough, it was impossible for this frigate to come on the north coast. He therefore apprehended, it would be in vain for him to go in quest of her. Upon communicating this answer to those conversant in maritime affairs here, they seemed to be of the same opinion with Captain Christian, who accordingly still remains in the roads.

The intended bill for removing the slaughtering houses without the Royalty, cannot be heard this Session of Parliament, the time for receiving petitions having expired before the draught of the bill reached London.

This morning came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of James Baywater, late sailor on board the Alfred armed ship, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for robbing Peter Elliot, bottle-blower in Leith, of a few shillings in silver, a silver watch, and his hat, on the night of Saturday the 23d of December last, about ten o'clock, upon the Walk of Leith, almost opposite to the Botanic Garden. Mr Robert Hodgson Cay, as junior Counsel for the pannel, allowed that the libel was relevantly laid. The Court, therefore, pronounced the usual interlocutor, finding it relevant to infer the pains of law. The Jury were then chosen, and the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, which continued till near five o'clock this afternoon. Mr William Nairn then summed up the evidence on the part of the Crown, and Mr James Grant on that of the pannel. The Jury were afterwards inclosed, and are to return their verdict to-morrow, after the rising of the Court of Session.

On Tuesday se'ennight, at Cater fair in Drymen parish, about sixteen miles north of Glasgow, James Brash and John Crighton, having been in a public-house with some other people, had some high words, but were, by the rest of the company, kept from fighting at that time: But James Brash had been amissing from that night till Tuesday last, when his body was found in the water of Endrick, at Cater Bridge. John Crichton, it is said, has absconded.

Four Carron ships, and the William, Roxburgh, are arrived in the Thames.

A General Meeting of the Society in Scotland, for propagating Christian Knowledge, is to be held within their Hall, Warriston's Close, Edinburgh, upon Thursday next, the 1st March, at 12 o'clock noon, being one of the Quarterly Meetings appointed by their charter.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

VERSES *written on hearing the Rev. Dr* R———N's *Sermon on the General Fast of February* 1781.

Igitur primo pecuniæ, deinde imperii cupido crevit; ea quasi materies omnium malorum fuere: namque avaritia fidem, probitatem, ceterasque artis bonas subvertit: pro his superbiam, crudelitatem, Deos negligere, omnia venalia habere edocuit.

SALL.

WHEN those we love in peace and safety rest,
The flame of friendship slumbers in the breast;
To rise and rage, as frowns the storm around.
The trying hour best proves the patriot's part,
And rouses all the hero in the heart.
Thus, in the twilight of a sinking age,
Conspicuous rose the bright * Athenian Sage,
Indignant, wail'd his country's desperate cause,
Its dying glory, liberty, and laws.
He mark'd the evil, trac'd it to its source,
And nobly strove to check its headlong course;
But, public zeal, and public virtue lost,
He fell their champion, and their latest boast.

Such spirit breathes, in Britain's evil day,
Warm from the p——t o'er her dark dismay,
Laments, in like distress, her nobler cause,
Her purer liberty, religion, laws,
By which she shines with matchless empire crown'd,
For arts and arms o'er all the isles renown'd.

The eye, long custom'd to explore the springs
Whence empire rises, whence the fall of Kings,
Now sees the plagues that ruin'd ancient states,
Pour'd on our nation by th' invidious Fates;—
Sees pride, and luxury, and rapine rage,
And public zeal and virtue fly the stage;—
Sees Faction fierce Britannia's bowels tear,
Full to the foe her bleeding bosom bare.
Tho' round our isle the storm of battle roars,
And scowls destruction o'er its trembling shores;—
In our defence tho' thousands bleed and die,
And claim a tear from every British eye;
Still Riot wastes with wide infuriate sway,
And boasts his ravages in open day.
Some plung'd in pleasures heaven and earth defy,
While others groan these pleasures to supply.
Some mock the menaces of angry Fate,
On public ruin build their selfish state.
When glory's laurels knaves and traitors grace,
Then Honesty retires from pow'r and place;
Then love of virtue, love of fame, decay,
And each is bent to plunder and betray;
Then honour, office, rank, are bought and sold;
All then give way to Sovereign sway of gold.
Then fleets and armies may a while oppose
Th' avow'd assaults of fierce invading foes;
But such a realm must soon in ruins break,
Sink with departed states, a common wreck.

Be then each generous British breast alarm'd,
With kindling zeal for Britain's glory warm'd,
To save her liberty, religion, laws,
Or glorious perish in th' important cause.
What death more dreadful to th' enrobled soul,
Than still to move in tyranny's controul!
Beneath the influence of despotic sway,
No joy it knows in fortune's brightest ray;
Its powers debas'd, its godlike frame defac'd,
It servile sinks, degenerate and disgrac'd.
Now fades each beam of truth and genius bright,
And straight succeeds the gloom of Gothic night.

Edin. Feb. 24. C.

* Demosthenes.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

TOWN GUARD.

IT has been remarked, in the history of every country, that no community was ever deprived of any valuable privilege, but under some specious pretext.

I am happy in being the first to sound the alarm to my fellow-citizens, against a proposal which I own astonished me; a proposal to abolish the *Town Guard*.

Edinburgh is the only city in Great Britain that has the honourable privilege of maintaining a constant body of soldiers, with proper officers, neither appointed nor paid by the Crown, but entirely under the command of our City itself.

When, upon occasion of Captain Porteous's act, an attempt was made to disgrace us, by taking away this high and peculiar privilege, not only our own members of Parliament, but several English members, with a most liberal generosity, exerted themselves in our favour; and the illustrious John Duke of Argyll shook the House of Lords with the thunder of his eloquence against the attempt.

Yet now, because the royalty is extended, and a New Edinburgh is built, and certain gentlemen there wish to have watchmen, as in the new built district upon the south side of the town, which they may have if they will pay for them, it is proposed, that we shall be abject enough at once to renounce our most honourable distinction, and that the abolition of it shall be tacked to a bill for removing the shambles, as if it were a nuisance.

Is it then really supposed, that the old spirit of the citizens of Edinburgh is totally gone; and that we shall quietly submit to be thus humbled?

Let us consider, too, that this is a critical, a mysterious, and an unsettled time; a time when the cry is gone forth of encouragement to Popery and arbitrary power. Let us beware, lest something very important in its consequences be covered under this proposal, that we shall throw away our own arms, and be in the sole mercy of the regulars. Is this a time for the citizens of Edinburgh to surrender their garrison?

Charity, rational Charity, is an interesting motive against this strange proposal. It is rational Charity to aid those who have a claim to our benevolence, while we, at the same time, make them useful. The *Town Guard*, if our rulers conduct it properly, is a comfortable little addition to Chelsea. It is an asylum for veteran soldiers, who, after having fought for their country in distant lands, return home with such certificates of good character, as many of our Scots soldiers deservedly obtain from their officers, and are able to guard the metropolis of their country with fidelity and spirit. Shall we be hard-hearted enough to destroy this resource?

In cases of fire and tumults, the *Town Guard* has ever proved of most essential service. What, indeed, could be done without it? To talk of watchmen is a shallow artifice. Watchmen have no instantaneous effect like soldiers. What are they better than as many of the mob? And we may guess what jobbing there would be in their appointment. Must we be under the necessity, upon any threatening emergency, to repair to the Castle to supplicate aid, which, if granted, would probably come too late, and may be refused?

Were we to have any pecuniary advantage by abolishing the Town Guard; were we to be less taxed in that event, the mean and the sordid might, for a trifle, consent to the loss of our city's honour; but there is not even that paultry argument. Not one shilling is to be abated. Our rulers are still to levy from us the whole tax granted by Parliament for maintaining our Guard, and are to dispose of it according to their good-will and pleasure. They promise us watchmen and additional lamps. What power have we to enforce the promise? Shall we be cajoled out of our old and well-tried establishment, and take our chance of what is not half so good, though we should get it?

Another consideration remains. There is one day in seven called *Sunday*, or *the Lord's day*, which used to be very sacredly kept in this city. Of late years there has been a wonderful relaxation. But it is, perhaps, prudent not to employ force while there is no direct and open insult. It is a part of the duty of the Town Guard to protect the decency of that day. Some years ago, a riotous company committed public profanation. The Town Guard took them into custody. A prosecution was brought before the High Court of Justiciary. The powers of the Town Guard, to aid our laws and our religion, were confirmed. Is it to be wished that there should be no such aid? Does a majority of the citizens wish it? Here again the cloven foot appears.

Let us, my fellow-citizens, shew, upon this occasion, that we deserve our honourable privilege, because we can maintain it. Let us signify our disapprobation of the proposal to abolish the Town Guard, and it will certainly be laid aside. If it should be obstinately persisted in, let us unite in a petition to Parliament, to be heard by our Counsel against it. We shall find Counsel who will be happy to appear in such a cause without fees; and let us have hope and confidence in the wisdom of the Legislature.

AN OLD TOWN CITIZEN.

Master CROTCH,

THE *MUSICAL INFANT*,

WILL continue to perform, for a few days longer, at the Room lately possessed by Mr Gibson and Company, at the Bridge-head.—Hours of performance from one till three o'clock.

Admittance only One Shilling.

A Sale of Gold, Silver, and Pinchbeck Watches, and Clocks.

GEORGE MONRO, Watch-maker and Watch-jeweller, at his laigh shop, opposite the White Horse Inn, Canongate-head, Edinburgh, has now for sale, the following kinds of Clocks and Watches, viz. one fine gold-chased Watch, caped and jewelled in the completest manner, the jewelling being extended to the four swiftest moving wheels, by which means these watches go much more regular, and are much more durable, than any watches made upon the common principles of brass buthes: One small plain Gold Watch, exceeding good; different kinds of new Silver Watches; and a Gold Horizontal Watch, as good as new, caped and jewelled, second hand, made by an eminent London watchmaker; also Pinchbeck watches new, very fine.

A very fine plain Spring Clock, goes eight days; an exceeding fine House-Clock in mahogany, with a fine enamelled dial, and a fine landskape in the arch; two fine Spring Alarms. These clocks and watches are warranted as good of their kinds as ever was offered to sale, and will be sold upon the most moderate terms. Most of them will be sold below their value.

N. B. Noblemen and Gentlemen having good old Watches of their ancestors which they would wish to preserve, may have them improved by jewelling, which will make them go as regular as the finest new watches. Allows the highest price for old gold, silver, and pinchbeck watches in exchange of new ones.

RUTHVEN BLEACHFIELD,

Near PERTH, 1781.

MELISS, BARLAND, and Co. will bleach this season at the following prices, viz.

900 warp and under, at	2 d. per yard.
1000 and 1100	2 d. half-penny.
1200 - -	3 d.
1300 and 1400 -	3 d. half-penny.
1500 - - -	4 d.
1600 and all above -	4 d. half-penny.
Diapers - -	3 d.
Fine Twels and Damasks	4 d.
Long Lawns and Cambrics	5 d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this Field is taken in by

David Beatson Hosier, front of the Exchange, James Stone weaver, Crosscauseway, } Edinburgh.
Ninian Cunningham weaver, Citadel, Leith.
James Bryce merchant, Linlithgow.
Robert Hutton merchant, Dunfermline.
William Paterson merchant, Kinross.
Andrew Fernie merchant, Newburgh.
John Dron weaver, Auchtermuchty.
John Webster merchant, Cupar Fife.
George Greig merchant, Kirkcaldy.
Patrick Hunter merchant, Dundee.
Charles Allan merchant, Arbroath.
James Watson merchant, Montrose.
Alexander Allardice merchant, Brechin.
David Mann and Son merchants, Forfar.
James Peebles merchant, Inchture.
David Blair merchant, Cupar Angus.
Thomas Duncan merchant, Alyth.
James Inches merchant, Dunkeld.
Robert M'Intyre merchant, Crieff.
John Bisset, George Blaikie, Thomas Barland, } Perth.

And at the Field; at all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. The public may depend on having their Cloth whitened in the best and fastest manner and quickly returned, the Field being well supplied with the finest spring water.

HOUSES AND LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF AYR.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, for one, two, three, four, or five years, as can be agreed upon,

The Mansion-house of PERCIETOUN, with Garden and Offices, and any quantity of ground from ten to four-score acres, as the tenant shall incline.

The House is most pleasantly situated in a a rich and most populous country, upon the high road leading from Glasgow to Irvine, within two miles of the latter, and sixteen of the former, eight miles only from Ayr, six from Kilmarnock, and four from Stewarton; the situation is dry and healthy, and commands a most agreeable and extensive prospect, and as the house is large and commodious, and all the rooms clean and neatly finished, it is every way fit to accommodate a genteel family.

The offices are complete; and the garden, which contains upwards of a Scots acre, is well stocked with wall and other fruits, all of the best kinds. The dining-room and drawing-room, and three of the bedrooms, are completely furnished, and there is a variety of kitchen and other furniture in the house, of which the tenant may have the use.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Nalsmith writer in Edinburgh, or James Innes writer in Irvine.

N. N. James Drummond, gardener at Percietoun, will shew the premises.

LEITH SHIPPING, Feb. 26.

ARRIVED,

Anne and Mary, Charteris, from Warren, with grain.
Nancy, Caithneſs, from North Berwick, with ditto.
Eliſabeth, Pederſon, from Eaſterezer, with wood.
And two coaſters with coals.

SAILED,

Friendſhip, Leid, for Borrowſtounneſs, with meal.
Sealock, Roſs, for Sealock, with grain.
Peggy, Wilſon, for Cramond, with iron.

Gone out of Harbour to the Road, to join convoy,

Star, Ritchie,
Mary, Hay,
Edinburgh, Kellick, } for London, with goods.

Orkney Shipping.

Sailed from Stromneſs, February 3.

The Friſky privateer of and from Greenock, M'Niven, on a cruize.
Ratcheloe, M'Kenzie, of and for Stornaway, from Aberdeen.
Janet of Inverneſs, Bee, from Stornaway for London.

Remain in ſaid harbour, Feb. 10.

The Prince William Henry, Capt. Hamilton, on a cruize.

In Kirkwall Road,

The Jean and Janet, Balfour, from Leith, with merchant goods.

[By Authority of the Counſel.]

In the Preſs, and will be publiſhed immediately,

The TRIAL of LORD GEORGE GORDON.

WITH

A PREFACE, REMARKS, and an ADDRESS to his LORDSHIP.

WHEREAS many ſpurious and incorrect impreſſions of this intereſting trial has gone abroad, and are in the preſs at preſent in Scotland, a number of gentlemen, friends to his Lordſhip, anxious to furniſh the great body of the people of this country with the cheapeſt edition poſſible, have entered into terms with a printer in Edinburgh for that purpoſe. As they with a copy of this trial to be in the hands of every ſincere Proteſtant and well-wiſher of his Lordſhip, they mean to give the Public an opportunity of having it on the *loweſt* terms, without any view to private emolument. Several editions are evidently publiſhed as Catch-penny. This edition is undertaken merely to ſerve the Public at large, and will be given to them at *prime coſt*. As it will contain every ſyllable *verbatim*, queſtion, anſwer, and ſpeech during the whole time of the trial, it will conſiſt of about 200 pages large 8vo. —The beſt copies on fine paper will not exceed One Shilling, and the coarſe as low as Sixpence.

Commiſſions from Bookſellers, Societies, or Committees, will be punctually attended to.

It is earneſtly requeſted ſuch as favour this propoſal will not delay a moment to ſend up their commiſſions to J. MENNONS and Co. Brodie's Cloſe, Lawn Market, Edinburgh.

Orders are alſo taken in by Mr J. Duncan, Smith and Son, Bookſellers, Glaſgow; Mr Macalpine, Greenock; Mr Caldwall, Paiſley; Mr Munro, Kilmarnock; Mr Muſchett, Stirling; Mr Milne, Dundee; Mr Ford, Kirkcaldy; Mr. Sharp, Inverneſs; Mr Alexander, Banff; Moriſon and Son, Perth; Mr Macarthur, Port-Glaſgow; and Mr White, Beith.

N. B. In order that the true Friends of the Proteſtant Cauſe may have an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, and publicly evidencing their attachment to his Lordſhip, a Liſt of the Names of the Subſcribers will be ſubjoined to the work.

JOHN POLLOCK, Dealer in Tea and Spirits,

Head of Niddry's Wynd, oppoſite Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the generous encouragement he hath hitherto met with.—Can aſſure them it ever ſhall be his particular ſtudy to pay ſuch attention to buſineſs, that he flatters himſelf will recommend and make his dealings agreeable. He has at preſent a large quantity of TEA of ſuch excellent qualities, that he can venture to ſay, none hath been offered to ſale more worthy the public attention; which are now ſelling at the following low prices, viz.

		L.	s.	d.	
Beſt Bohea,	at	0	3	3	*per lib.*
Congo -	at	0	5	0	
Fine ditto -	at	0	6	0	Dutch weight.
Cuſhong -	at	0	6	9	
Very beſt ditto	at	0	7	6	
Hyſon -	at	0	11	0	
Superfine -	at	0	13	0	
Beſt Raw Coffee	at	0	2	0	
Ditto Roaſted	at	0	5	0	

Foreign and Britiſh Spirits of the very beſt qualities, at the loweſt prices.

☞ Sugars at prime coſt.

At CARRON for LONDON,

To ſail March 3. 1781.

THE Brig CARRON, *Robert Paterſon* Maſter, mounting 20 eighteen pounders, and men anſwerable.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glaſgow; Mr John Learmouth, Leith; or to the Carron Shipping Company at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron veſſels are fitted out in the moſt complete manner for defence, at a very conſiderable expence, and are well provided with ſmall arms. Able-bodied Landmen, who are deſirous to ſerve on board theſe ſhips for 3 years certain, will meet with the beſt encouragement, and be protected. All mariners, recruiting parties, ſoldiers upon furlow, and all other ſteerage paſſengers, who have been accuſtomed to the uſe of fire arms, and will engage to aſſiſt in defending themſelves, ſhall be accommodated with their paſſage to or from London, upon ſatisfying the maſters for their proviſions, which in no inſtance ſhall exceed 10s. 6d. ſterling.

The Carron veſſels ſail regularly as uſual, without waiting for convoy; and goods are received and forwarded from Leith by Mr J. Learmonth.

For Charleſtown or New York, as freight may offer,

THE Ship ENTERPRIZE, JOHN CAMPBELL Maſter, is now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to ſail by the 20th March.

The Enterprize mounts 10 carriage guns, and will be well manned.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr Thomas Connell, Glaſgow, or Macaloſter, Fleming, and Co. Greenock.

THE HAWK PRIVATEER of LEITH,

COMMANDED BY

CAPTAIN NICOLL CURRIE,

IS now fitting out with all expedition, and will ſoon ſail on a cruize againſt the enemies of Great Britain. She is a Brig of about 120 tons burden, ſails faſt, and will mount ten or twelve guns, beſides ſwivels, and has excellent accommodation for men.

Seamen and Landmen deſirous of making their fortunes, have now a favourable opportunity, and will meet with encouragement to enter themſelves on board the Hawk, by applying immediately to Captain Currie, at his houſe in Leith, or on board the Privateer.

Capt. Currie hopes, that if any of thoſe brave lads who have formerly ſailed with him, are now at home, they will immediately reſolve to join their old ſhipmate, and purſue their fortunes with him.

N. B. A perſon who can ſpeak and read the French and Dutch languages, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

TO SET OR SELL.

THAT Large and commodious TAVERN in the Anchor Cloſe, ſometime belonging to and occupied by Francis Wares.

For particulars, apply to Mr Sinclair the proprietor, Brown's Square.

By the Sheriff of the county of Mid Lothian.

INTIMATION is hereby given to all concerned, That, on Thurſday the 8th March 1781, the Fiar Prices of victual for the ſhire of Edinburgh are to be ſtruck by the Sheriff; and that ſuch perſons will be ſummoned as witneſſes whoſe names are left with James Cuningham, at the Sheriff Clerk's Office, on or before Monday 5th March 1781.

SALE OF AN INN, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of John Cockburn innkeeper in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 28th February 1781, between the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon,

That large and well-frequented INN, lying at the Briſto Port,

with the Stables and pertinents, as preſently poſſeſſed by the ſaid John Cockburn.—Alſo, Two DWELLING-HOUSES above the ſtables, conſiſting each of five rooms and a kitchen.—The whole paying about 115 l. ſterling of yearly rent.

The Inn contains 18 rooms, beſides cellars, garrets, and accommodations for ſervants. There are ſtables for 50 horſes, with ſhades for 7 or 8 carriages. If neceſſary, the inn, as well as the ſtables, may eaſily be enlarged; and as the ſituation is exceedingly good, the ſame may be made the moſt commodious and complete inn about Edinburgh, at a ſmall expence. The premiſſes may be entered to at Whitſunday next; and for the encouragement of purchaſers, the whole will be ſet up at 1150 l. ſterling.

The conditions of roup and writings may be ſeen in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be expoſed to SALE by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, upon Thurſday the 1ſt of March 1781, at ſix o'clock afternoon preciſely, the following SUBJECTS;

The upſet price of which, for the encouragement of purchaſers, are lowered:

I. That LODGING in Gavinloch's Land, oppoſite the head of Forreſter's Wynd, being the ſixth ſtorey above the ſhops, conſiſting of 8 fire rooms, with kitchen, cellar, and other conveniences, poſſeſſed by Mr Graham, and which was formerly let in two ſeparate houſes.—Upſet price 150 l.

II. That LODGING, being the third ſtorey in the front of Milne's Square, entering by the ſcale ſtairs on the right hand, conſiſting of ſix fire-rooms, with cloſets, kitchen, garret, two cellars, and other conveniencies, lately poſſeſſed by Mrs Murray.—Upſet price 380 l.

III. A HOUSE lying in the back part of the ſaid Square, being the ſecond ſtorey down ſtairs, and conſiſting of three fire-rooms, with kitchen, and other conveniencies, as preſently poſſeſſed by William Leys. —Upſet price 80 l.

IV. Another HOUSE, being the uppermoſt ſtorey of the tenement lying on the north ſide of the High Street, entering by a fore-ſtair within the ſtrait of Netherbow, and conſiſting of two fire-rooms, with kitchen, poſſeſſed by David Farquharſon.—Upſet price 60 l.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the ſignet.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE of New HOUSES in St Patrick's-ſtreet,

At the foot of Nicolſon's-ſtreet;

And of a Houſe in St Andrew's-ſtreet, Leith.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 7th day of March 1781, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

SEVERAL FLATS or STOREYS of theſe two Tenements in St Patrick's Street, fronting the ſame and the Croſs-cauſeway, lately built by William Archibald ſlater in Croſs-cauſeway; each flat conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, three bed-rooms, two bed-cloſets, large kitchen, cellar, privilege of a pump-well, and other conveniencies. The objects are finiſhed in the moſt complete manner, and ſtand in a dry and healthful ſituation.

ALSO, THREE STOREYS and GARRETS, now finiſhing, of that New Tenement lately built by the ſaid William Archibald, in St Andrew's Street, Leith; each ſtorey conſiſting of three rooms, kitchen, and bed-cloſet, and cellars. Entry to the ſubjects either immediately, or at Whitſunday firſt.—The ſubjects to be ſeen every day.

The title-deeds and articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Baillie writer in Edinburgh, with whom, or with the ſaid William Archibald, any perſon intending to purchaſe may treat, betwixt and the day of ſale.

N. B. If the ſubjects are not ſold, they will be SET.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 9th day of March next to come between the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

That Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE

lately built by Meſſrs Parkers, in the town of Burntiſland, adjoining to the ſugar-houſe there, which is capable of accommodating a large family, with the ſtable and garden behind the ſame.

This houſe is pleaſantly ſituated oppoſite to the mouth of Burntiſland harbour, and commands an extenſive and delightful proſpect of the Frith of Forth and coaſt of Lothian. For the encouragement of purchaſers the upſet price will be 250 l.

At the ſame time, will be SOLD, together or ſeparately with the ſaid houſe, The SUGAR-HOUSE at Burntiſland, with all the fixtures in complete order, and fit for carrying on an extenſive Sugar Trade; and for the encouragement of purchaſers, the upſet-price thereof will be 400 l.

John Young baker in Burntiſland will ſhow the premiſſes; and for particulars apply to William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE ſituation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is ſheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the weſt wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the ſtench of the butchers ſhambles, ſo intolerable to the neighbourhood in the ſummer months; it has an extenſive proſpect over the adjacent fields, over the frith of Forth, and almoſt over the whole coaſt of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to ſeveral churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Aſſembly-Room now projected; it is cloſe adjoining to that elegant and uſeful building the Regiſter Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-Houſe, the Banks, the General Poſt-Office, and to the other public Offices of Cuſtoms, Exciſe, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houſes excepted,) and a ſhort agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Beſides theſe local advantages, *the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, miniſters ſtipend, ſtent or trade, impoſitions, and of the many other impoſitions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh are ſubject.* There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a ſmall expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the ſquare, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is alſo without the Royalty, and of conſequence free of all taxes and impoſitions as above. Theſe areas are remarkably well adapted for ſhops, warehouſes, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the ſtreets where the other buildings are propoſed, is to be ſeen in the hands of Walter Ferguſon writer, the proprietor, at his houſe firſt ſtorey Gavinloch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premiſſes.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 21ſt February 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE is to be expoſed to SALE, by public auction, at IRVINE, on Friday the 2d of March next, the following GOODS, lately condemned before the Juſtices, viz.

144 Gallons Foreign Brandy.	4 Gallons Foreign Rug.
119 Ditto Aquavitæ.	60 Libs. Green Tea.
1157 Libs. Black Tea.	70 Libs. Sope.

AND

The MATERIALS of FOUR COPPER STILLS.

The goods to be viewed at the Warehouſe on the morning of the day of ſale.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

There is to be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 27th day of February 1781, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, by Mr Lodovic Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh, Truſtee for Thomas Walker, Eſq; of Saintford, and his Creditors,

THE Lands and Eſtate of SAINTFORD, lying

in the pariſh of Forgan and ſhire of Fife, pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſouth ſide of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public ferry to Dundee, within ſix miles of St Andrews, and the ſame of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this eſtate conſiſts of about 773 acres, moſtly of good arable ſoil. There is a neat commodious manſion-houſe upon the lands, with ſuitable office-houſes in very good repair, and a large well ſtocked garden and orchard.

Upon the eſtate there is a great quantity of old full-grown trees, beſides very conſiderable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free-rent of the eſtate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 342 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a Member of Parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands. The tythes of moſt of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713; and the miniſter of Forgan having, not a great many years ago, got a conſiderable augmentation of his ſtipend, there can no additional burden be ſuppoſed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, the upſet-price of this eſtate is to be lowered to 7500 l. Sterling.

It will be ſhown by the tenants, and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title-deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the ſignet, to whom, or Mr Grant, the truſtee, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and deſirous of further information, may apply.

LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 5th day March next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of CUILTS, and DALRANICH,

with the Fiſhings and Pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Comrie and county of Perth, the yearly rent whereof is about 100 l. Sterling.

Theſe Lands are of conſiderable extent, excellent quality, and pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the water of Ruchill, near it confluence with the river of Earn, and have a very valuable and thriving oak-wood, and great variety of other kinds of barren timber.

There is a neat manſion-houſe on the lands of Cuilts, and the farms partly incloſed with ſtone-dykes, with ſubdiviſions of hedges and ditch, and from its ſituation in a fine country for ſport, and within four miles of Criecf, which is a poſt-town with a weekly market, this ſpot is remarkably well adapted for goat-whey, and a ſhooting quarter.

The lands hold blanch of the Duke of Montroſe, and will be ſold jointly or ſeparately in lots, as purchaſers may incline.——For further particulars application may be made to William Macdonald, clerk to the ſignet, who has power alſo to conclude a private bargain.

TO be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1781, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of CARGEN, lying in

the pariſh of Traquair, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about three meaſured miles from Dumfries.

It conſiſts of about 720 Engliſh acres of exceeding fine rich loamy ſoil, laid out in the beſt manner, well watered, and ſubdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, aſh, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the moſt healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houſes are in good repair, being all lately built.

The eſtate lies on a declivity, facing ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itſelf an inexhauſtible fund of manure called Sea Sleetch, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not ſuperior to any other for raiſing all kinds of corn and graſs.

Near the centre of the eſtate is ſituated the Manſion-houſe, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleaſantly ſituated. The orchard ſtored with the beſt fruit-trees, ſtandards as well as eſpalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the houſe, there is a complete court of offices conſiſting of barns, granary, ſtables, byres, ſheds and ſtraw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniencies fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The preſent rent of the eſtate about 677 l. yearly. It holds of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 31. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a ſmall pendicle which holds of the Crown. The valuation is 625 l. Scots. The landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the ceſs, the above-mentioned feu-duty, 2 l. 8 s. 10½ d. of ſtipend, and 1 l. 3 s. 0½ d. of ſchool ſalary. The teinds were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

As alſo, to be SOLD, time and place foreſaid, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and pariſh of New Abbey, and ſtewartry foreſaid, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vaſſal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhew the title-deeds, rental, current leaſes, and conditions of ſale. Copies of the conditions of ſale, and inventory of writs, will be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And thoſe who wiſh for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By his MAJESTY's Patent.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this moſt efficacious Medicine, accounts of which are ſent from all parts of the Britiſh dominions, render it unneceſſary to laviſh encomiums on its ſalutary effects: Suffice therefore it to ſay, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the ſtomach and bowels, and by procuring a good digeſtion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the whole conſtitution.—To theſe qualities the faculty attribute its having proved ſo eminently ſerviceable in gouty, rheumatic, ſcorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypocondriac caſes: and hence alſo they account for its being ſo particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and ſuch as are incident to the Conſtitution in Spring and Fall.

*** To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each ſigned by

W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

This moſt admirable Family Medicine (by appointment of the Proprietors) is ſold by W. Nicoll, No. 51, St Paul's Church-yard, London, at 3 s. per bottle, with uſual allowance——The Beaume is alſo appointed to be ſold by Meſſrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. at Edinburgh; Mr Leſlie at Aberdeen; Mr Nicoll at Dundee; Mr Moriſon at Perth; Mr Gore and Mr Williamſon at Liverpool; Mr Slack, and Mr Saintk and Co. at Newcaſtle; Mr Etherington and Mr Teſſyman at York; Meſſ. Ware and Son at Whitehaven; and Mr Potts at Dublin.

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